

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quart, out of the State 45 cts. per quart.

The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.

Great Excitement! Tremendous Meeting! Nobody Hurt!!

About two o'clock this morning, two persons might have been seen wending their way towards the depot of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company. One of these persons had a black travelling bag in his hand, the other had a small valise. The first named individual was one of the editors of the Wilmington Herald. The second was the venerable person who presides over the columns of the Journal.

The object of these anxious citizens was to hear the discussion between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool, which was to have come off to-day at Wilson.

But that discussion did not come off, and the anxious citizens already referred to, came to town in the return train, the fact being that, owing to some prior engagement, or official duty intervening, Gov. Ellis could not be at Wilson to-day, and so Mr. Pool and he mutually postponed their meeting at that place. Such was the account given by Mr. Galloway, the Conductor of the train from the North, and so it happens that we are here instead of being at Wilson to-day. The last we saw of the *Herald* man was bound homewards, making certain remarks to himself, so far as we could judge, were rather uncomplimentary to the candidates for Governor.

However all this may be, we know that, after having lost a night's sleep, we did not hear Messrs. Ellis and Pool speak to-day, and we are, therefore, more than half way out of humor, as almost any person would be under the same circumstances. When a new list of appointments is made and announced, we will endeavor to be present at an early meeting between the candidates, and give our readers the advantage of our attendance.

The Charleston Convention.

As the time for the meeting of the above body draws near, certain things begin to become apparent. Opinions and movements assume more definite shape, and we are thus enabled to see at least what will be some of the first movements after the Convention shall have been organized. As usual, there will be some fuss with the New York delegates, there being two sets, with the one claim seats as the original simple pure representatives of the Democracy of the Empire State. At the head of one of these sets of delegates is Fernando Wood—at the head of the other is a Mr. Ludlow, allied to the Dan Richmond and Cassidy influence at Albany. Mr. Wood is decidedly the strongest man in the city of New York, but apparently has very little influence in the interior. This whole matter will be submitted to the committee on credentials. Who the New York delegates, or either of them, would go for, it admitted, a question.

It would appear that the Southern strength is pretty generally concentrating upon Mr. Hunter, of Virginia—not exclusively, but more largely than upon any other person, so far. What course the States of the extreme Northwest may adopt, remains to be seen. The Northern and middle States will probably be willing to support any good man that the South may present. It is probable that Mr. Guthrie would run as well, or better, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, than any other candidate from the North or the South.

Thus, then, we presume that the largest vote will be cast at the beginning for Mr. Hunter and Mr. Douglas. What changes may be effected in the course of balloting, would be difficult to count on at this time, although the influences in favor of Mr. Hunter, being very quietly exerted, will be much more apt to increase than to fall off. There is a good deal of latent strength that has not yet been brought out.

The delegates from the Pacific slope have, mostly all come. Some few delegates from the States to the North and East of us have already passed through on their way to Charleston; but for the present week Washington city will be the great point for maneuvering and causing.

We do not think there will be any such enormous and overwhelming crowd at Charleston next week as some people had been led to anticipate. It is probable that the reports of awful and extortionate charges to be made scared off many who would otherwise have made arrangements to be present.

The Convention will be pretty certain to get through in the one week, and much more quietly and harmoniously than the opponents of Democracy would like. After glancing over the columns of type published by the *Murfreesboro' Southern*, and the *Elizabeth City State*, and which purport to be reports of the opening discussion between Messrs. Ellis and Pool, we have been reminded of the proportions of the bread and sack in old Falstaff's bill. To Gov. Ellis is devoted about two-thirds of a column, and to Mr. Pool about two columns and two-thirds. As the accounts in these papers are too evidently one-sided to deceive anybody, we pass them over without further notice, and will leave the question of the discussions between the candidates until we can hear for ourselves. The *Murfreesboro' Citizen* gives a very different account from that furnished by either the *Southern* or the *State*, and evidently a more fair and accurate one.

We do not wish to violate any principle of courtesy by charging intentional misrepresentation upon our Know Nothing contemporaries of the first district; but it is too evident that they have allowed their passions and prejudices to warp their judgments, and produce all the facts and effects of misrepresentation, precisely as much as if the intention to do so had been present.

Our own private advice from the first district confirm us in these views. As we stated yesterday they represent the canvass as progressing most favorably for the Democrats—so much so indeed that Mr. Pool's friends are seriously discouraged.

Of course it is too early in the day to form conclusions from things like this, but so far as the indications have gone, they are decidedly in our favor.

The Beauties of the Opposition.

Our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Observer has constituted itself scolder-general of the Opposition party, and its most common argument in reply to a statement of an adversary is to assert that such statement is manifestly false. It makes this assertion in reference to a statement in a recent issue of the *Journal*, such statement being based upon information contained in a private letter.

Now, we have this to say—the writer of that letter is a man of truth—a man who weighs his words, and who stands up to them. It is a pity that others did not speak and write with the same sense of responsibility. Our information is true, as the discursive insinuations of the *Observer* seldom or never are. However, as we expect to hear the candidates shortly ourselves, we forbear further remarks for the present.

We have on our table the *North Carolina University Magazine* for April, 1860, a little behind time, but still welcome. The illustration is a portrait of "Hon. John Hall, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina."

A gentleman "who has served in the Legislature with Mr. Pool, informs the Fayetteville Observer that he will beat Ellis 10,000 votes. Some sixty thousand voters who have not "served in the Legislature," will be apt to veto this.

MONEY RECOVERED.—Augusta, April 13.—It is reported that the money of the Marine Bank, stolen at Columbus, has been recovered.

OUR RAILROADS.

We learn that the receipts from freight on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for the month of March, 1860, amounted to \$23,169.19, which is an excess over the corresponding month of 1859 of \$5,937.90, and \$5,013.49 over the receipts for any previous month since the Road has been in operation. This is cheering to the stockholders of the road, as it exhibits the growth of a local business, independent of through travel, while, at the same time, it proves that the country through which the road runs has increased in productiveness, and that a large proportion of its produce has sought this market.

We learn that the freight business of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad has also increased in even a more remarkable degree than that of the W. & W. R., and that the time cannot be far distant when the Company will feel justified in declaring liberal dividends. These facts, in the face of the too general depreciation of railroad property throughout the country, speak volumes in favor of the management of the long lines of railroad concentrating in Wilmington, which may be regarded as the safest, and generally speaking, the best managed roads in the whole South.

The Indiana Constitutional Union Convention for Judge McLean, of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency. The Judge is, like Mr. Bates, of Missouri, a Free Soiler, not so bitter as Mr. Seward, but bitter enough in all conscience.

Mr. S. J. Piggott, whose arrest was noticed a few weeks since on the charge of forgery, says the High Point Reporter, had a trial at the last term of the Superior Court for Davidson county, and was acquitted.

The forty-fourth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, at Charlotte, on the 9th of May next.

Pursuant to previous notice, a Democratic meeting was held at Whiteville, South Carolina, Monday night, April 9th, and on motion, N. L. Williamson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. J. H. Stanley presided.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion of J. W. Ellis, Esq., the Chairman was authorized to appoint three Delegates from each Captain's District to attend the Senatorial District Convention to be held at the residence of J. W. Ellis, Esq., on Thursday next. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were nominated:—
Fair Bluff—D. F. Williamson, J. G. Powell, N. L. Williamson.
Widow's—J. H. Stanley, Edw. Hickman, John Meares.
Bug Hill—Wm. J. Stanley, J. H. Gore, W. K. Gore.
Cypress Creek—J. G. F. Forney, David M. G. Sasser, A. B. Hester.
Pole's—J. C. Pierce, W. W. Wayne, J. W. Rouse.
Whitwell—Richard Wooten, Forney George, A. J. Butner.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Wilmington Journal*.
No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned.
N. L. WILLIAMSON, Chm.
J. H. STANLEY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

CLINTON, N. Y., April 13th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: I feel the weight of obligation resting on me, as well as upon every other good citizen, to give publicity to genuine merit, and although I am not in the habit of writing for the public, yet I would feel a dereliction of duty if I failed to give to the citizens of our community, by the Faculty and young ladies of "The Clinton Female Institute," on Thursday evening last, the most interesting and valuable paper, and which I deem it my duty to send you for publication. It is a paper of great merit, and which I deem it my duty to send you for publication. It is a paper of great merit, and which I deem it my duty to send you for publication.

Mr. Graves, the principal of the school, in his accustomed happy style, announced the order of the evening; and Miss Caroline Ashford welcomed the audience with an address, not only appropriate to the occasion, but in delivery far exceeding the expectations of her many sincere friends. Then followed the French speech, by Miss Hargrave, which, in pronunciation and accent, (so different for our nation to transport) evinced a command of the language, and a facility to teach this *non populi lingua*.

Miss Cox then endeavored to amuse the audience with "The Lullaby," and should any discrimination in the mead of praise be made, she is entitled. Though the recitation was long, yet from her graceful manner and beautiful enunciation, all seemed to regret that she had not continued. Many other recitals from eminent authors were made by the young ladies, all of whom acquitted themselves with great success. The "Calypso," contributed, added much to the pleasure of the evening; and, Messrs. Editors (Mr. Fulton, I mean), had you such contacts to the most valuable paper, I am fully satisfied, that you would divest yourself of Bachelordom, and seek among the fair number a partner who would render you contented and happy.

The appearance of the Fairy Queen, Miss Sophia Gibbs, was hailed with enthusiasm and delight, not only by those who selected her, but by the whole assembly; and we doubt whether Queen Victoria, in all her majesty and power, could have made a more magnificent and suitable appearance. The whole "Cantata" was so well performed, that even the most fastidious could find no fault; and the thirty or forty zephyrs sporting around the Fairy Queen, seemed to transport all to the land of woe, and now,
"We drink of dew from flow'ry bell,
To all the friends we see;
And may they know through all their days,
Such happiness as we."
And now, to home we turn our thoughts,
Our happy homes afar,
Where happy days and fairies dwell,
Beyond your brightest star,
We'll never forget the pleasant time,
When fairy feet were heard,
Of morning, noon, and bright moonlight,
At Florida's feast of flowers."

Ben.

U. S. ENO, OFFICE,

Savannah, Ga., April 13, 1860.

MR. JAS. FELTON, EDITOR WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Sir: I have just heard with great sorrow, of the death of Mr. Benjamin Gardner of your city. For the last four years Mr. Gardner has been associated with me under the U. S. Eng. Department and the Light House Establishment, and up to the time of his death had so continued, displaying always a high degree of common sense. He first entered the public service in the construction of Fort Pulaski under Capt. Alexander, Corps of Engs., and was subsequently employed by Captain Woodbury, who will testify as I do, to his experience, skill and diligence. Both the cities of Savannah and of Wilmington can show evidence of the excellence of his workmanship. Through the long line of the sixth Light House Battery, stand many stately towers of able design and construction, for which the credit is mostly due to Mr. Gardner.

At the time of his death he was Engineer Foreman at Fort Clinch, near Fernandina. An accomplished artist, a good architect, thorough in his knowledge of prices, labor and material, and skillful in construction, I can only say of him in addition, that in all the relations of life in which I have met him, I have found him upright, honest and faithful.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WHITING,

Corps of Engs.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

St. Louis, April 12.—The Democratic State convention, after several ineffectual ballots for governor, unanimously nominated Clayborn Jackson for that office, and Thomas C. Reynolds for lieutenant governor. B. F. Massey the present secretary of State, and A. W. Moore, the present treasurer, were nominated for re-election. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the main features of Mr. Buchanan's administration; affirming the doctrine that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures have power to abolish slavery or prohibit its introduction into the Territories; repudiating the doctrine of Stephen A. Douglas of "unfriendly legislation" favoring the fugitive slave law; charging the invasion of Virginia as the legitimate result of the teaching of a republican party; repudiating the stereotyped charge of disunion sentiments so often repeated, for party effect, against the democratic party; denouncing the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor; advocating the peaceful acquisition of territory, especially of Cuba, and favoring a judicious system of internal improvements in Missouri.

On motion, the North Carolinian and Wilmington Journal were requested to copy the proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

VALENTINE DOWNING, Chairman.

ARTHUR MELVIN, Secretary.

INAUGURATION OF THE RICHMOND CLAY STATUE.

Richmond, April 12.—The Clay statue was inaugurated to-day with great ceremony and a grand military display, the finest ever witnessed in Richmond. The crowd of strangers was immense. Mr. Barbour's oration was a masterly tribute to the great Kentucky statesman. The statue is considered a fine work of art and is much admired.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12th, 1860.

SENATE.—The Homestead Bill has been recommitted, with instruction to report a new bill.

HOUSE.—The Kansas bill has been passed by a majority of 61.

A duel is anticipated between Pryor and Potter.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 13th, 1860.

Messrs. Pryor and Potter have left this City. It is generally believed that a hostile meeting took place this morning in Maryland, near Alexandria, but nothing reliable has yet been ascertained.

Congress news unimportant.

THE DUEL SETTLED.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 14th, 1860.

The Pryor and Potter affair has terminated without a hostile meeting, in consequence of a difficulty about the choice of weapons.

CONGRESS.

There was nothing done yesterday in either House, except in private bills.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13th, 1860.

The Steamship Isabel, sixty hours from Havana, has arrived.

She reports great excitement in the City of Mexico against the Americans, and a strong desire by the Church party for war, in consequence of the seizure of Marin's steamers.

Further Foreign News.

The Steamer Anglo Saxton, with dates to the 28th ult., has arrived at Portland. Her news is principally superseded by the Prince Albert at St. John's. We give a few additional items.

It was expected that England and Prussia would act in concert in maintaining the rights of Switzerland.

Work had been recommenced on the steamer Great Eastern.

Lord Layfield was dead.

The first of the returning battalions of the French army from Italy had entered Savoy.

France assumes a debt of Piedmont to the amount of 15,000,000 francs with the annexation of Savoy.

It was reported that at Rome, on the 20th, the gen d'arms charged on the people, over thirty of whom were wounded.

The Paris Patrie asserts that the King of Naples, notwithstanding the Pope's invitation, refuses to occupy the Papal dominions with Neapolitan troops.

It was believed that the Queen of Spain is anxious to send Spanish troops to the Papal States. It was supposed that the whole of the Pope's troops would be employed to garrison Rome. The Neapolitan army will occupy the Marches to prevent a conflict with the Piedmontese.

Prince Carriagan had been appointed a Lieutenant of the King of Sardinia in Tuscany, and commander of the royal and military forces.

The Minister of the Interior of Austria had rebuked the movements of the populace, and reporting the persons who were hostile to the government.

The total cost for the suppression of the recent mutiny of natives in India was estimated at £400,000 sterling.

The U. S. steamer Hartford was at Hong Kong.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—New York, April 10.—

The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, bringing California news, arrived at New York to-day.

She spoke on the 23rd inst. the ships-of-war Roanoke, Sabine and Relief.

A memorial requesting the administration to dissolve the injunction suit against the Alameda mines has passed both houses of the California Legislature.

The San Francisco money market was excessively stringent, and, owing to the Washoe excitement, and a very disturbed state. Sugar was excited, and prices have considerably advanced. Coal has materially declined.

A letter from Humboldt Bay says, that the whole number of Indians killed on Kelsoe and on Indian Island was 150. The assassins have not yet been arrested.

Three Days Later from California.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 11.—The California overland mail from San Francisco dated March 23d, arrived here this afternoon.

A letter received from Kanawha, Japan, dated the 6th of February, says the Powhatan, according to the news first received from Jeddo, will probably sail, with the Japanese embassy, direct to Acapulco, (there to coal), and then proceed to Panama.

The Japanese admiral and other officers of Candimarr, have had a public reception by the corporation authorities, and had been treated to banquets, honored with salutes from the forts and plaza, and received marked attentions from all classes of citizens.

A movement was on foot to organize a "Union party" in the State of California.

The claim to the Sascow ranch, comprising six hundred thousand acres of land, on which are the towns of Benicia and Yallaga, has been confirmed by the United States Circuit Court.

The usual accounts have been received from the Washoe silver mines during the week. The news is as favorable as could be expected.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$70,000 for the commencement of the State Capitol at Sacramento. Also, a bill appropriating \$240,000 to build a line of wagon roads across the Sierra Nevada mountains.

There is no material change in the San Francisco market, but the rates of exchange of goods sold at auction did not bring 25 per cent. of the home cost. The samples only were sold. Coal is hard to sell at 13 a \$14 per ton.

Cedar Creek District.

Pursuant to a previous call a portion of the Democracy of Cedar Creek District met at the House of Arthur Melvin, Esq., on Monday, April 10th.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Arthur Melvin, Esq., and was presided over by Captain Alexander, Corps of Engs., and was subsequently employed by Captain Woodbury, who will testify as I do, to his experience, skill and diligence. Both the cities of Savannah and of Wilmington can show evidence of the excellence of his workmanship.

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The Right of Naturalized Citizens Abroad.—The Republicans in the House, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 13th.—A very voluminous report of correspondence between our government and that of German States, concerning the rights of our naturalized citizens to visit the places of their nativity, was made to the Senate to-day. Gen. Cass lays down the general doctrine that a naturalized citizen visiting Germany must be allowed to remain without hindrance and to depart in peace. That the summary ordering away of such a citizen of the "United States," without cause, would be regarded as an unfriendly act to this government.

It is evident to observing men here that the republicans rather count some deed of violence on the floor of the House, not only from such grossly insulting speeches as that of Lovejoy, but from the correspondence hence of the New York Tribune, which says that the point of determined resistance to challenging and attacking not only has been reached, and that, when an occasion shall call, it will be offered in a most effective manner.

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